





MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series.

BALTIMORE, MARCH, 1844.

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“ Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”
JEFFERSON.

Officers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, for the ensuing year.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *PRESIDENT.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES HOWARD,
P. R. HOFFMAN,
JOHN H. BRISCOE,

HUGH D. EVANS,
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WILLIAM F. GILES, *Recording Secretary.*

JAMES HALL, *General Agent.*

JOHN M. ROBERTS, *Travelling Agent.*

MANAGERS OF THE MD. STATE FUND,

Appointed by the Executive of the State, under “An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State.”

CHARLES HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
WM. F. GILES.

OFFICERS OF MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM, *Governor.*

SAMUEL F. MCGILL, *Colonial Physician.*

— PROUT, *Colonial Secretary.*

D. MCFARLAND, *Store Keeper.*

Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

THE last Annual Report noticed the sailing of the Barque Globe with 111 emigrants for Cape Palmas, on the 15th of December, 1842; and the Board have now to announce the sailing of the Barque Latrobe, on the 6th of November last, with 72 emigrants for the same place.

By a comparison of the numbers reported to have emigrated annually to Maryland in Liberia, prior to the sailing of the Globe, with the numbers that embarked in the last two expeditions, it will be seen that the average has very largely increased, being 90 for 1842 and 1843, and but 57 for the eight preceding years. The Board can attribute this only to a change of feeling in regard to colonization, which is gradually being wrought, and which is promoted by the temporary return to their old neighbourhoods in Maryland, of citizens of Maryland in Liberia, who, on their visit to this country, are enabled to spread accurate information in regard to the climate, health, and productions of the colony, and the rights enjoyed by its citizens, among the free coloured population here. Patiently, but without doubt as to the result, the Board have for years been looking forward to the arrival of this period, and they see, in the increased emigration here referred to, evidence of its approach. Under any circumstances, it must take a long while to change the home of a people. Affection for the soil, habits, even when they are those of submission to oppression, the dread of change common to most men, conspire in all cases to blind the judgment of him, who would, otherwise, be prompt to recognize the circumstances which made it his interest to emigrate: but when, to these, are added the active efforts of pretended friends, who urge him to remain, who appeal to his prejudices, who avail themselves of his ignorance, who work upon his feelings, and whose agency is in secret where it cannot be counteracted,—in this state of things, it is no wonder that the emigrant for Africa hesitates ere he embarks and gives up that, which, with all its harsh associations, with all its gloomy future, is still his *home*, for a land beyond the sea, of which he knows nothing but through the testimony of others.

The Board of Managers freely admit all this: but they know it cannot last forever; that it will operate less and less every year; that, as intercourse with Africa increases, and the channels of intelligence from that country to this are multiplied, the prejudice against emigration will diminish, until the free coloured population of the state will seek Africa, as the European now seeks America,—without fear or apprehension, but with a full conviction that the new home will be better in a thousand ways than the old one. Then, no heavy outlay will attend the expeditions of the Society. The emigrants will pay their own passage: in Africa they will support their own government; and with the proud consciousness of having founded a nation of freemen, the state, under whose auspices it will have been accomplished, and the State Society may rest from those labours, which for years have been tediously prosecuted, with the conviction that voluntary emigration at the cost of the emigrant will thereafter suffice for the removal of the entire free coloured population from our shores. That this result is slowly but surely coming to pass, the Board have reason to think is proved by the increasing average already referred to.

The emigrants by the Globe all arrived safely in Africa: but a singular fatality seemed to attend one family, in which the Board felt a peculiar interest. Capt. James Lauder, from St. Mary's county, whose emigration was particularly mentioned in the last Report, on account of the elevated and liberal views from which it resulted, died before the arrival out of the

Globe, in consequence of a wound which he received on the voyage, slight in its character at first, but terminating in gangrene. His wife, Margaret Lauder also died before landing, and the family which had thus lost its head, was further diminished by the loss of one child by accident.

What makes the mortality in this case the more remarkable is that it was not the result of the climate, but of accidents to the parties, with the exception of Mrs. Lauder, whose death was a consequence of her peculiar situation. With these exceptions, the emigrants by the Globe were all doing well, at the date of the last advices, and promised to become useful members of the colony.

Since the last Annual Report the Board have been informed by Governor Russwurm that he has succeeded in purchasing Fishtown from the natives, extending thereby the colonial territory considerably to windward, and as far as the settlement of the French at Garroway. Fishtown was a place which the Board had long desired to possess, but which they could not obtain during the life-time of Captain Spence, an English trader, who had for many years resided there, and whose influence with the natives was exerted to prevent them from selling their land. On his death, which happened a year ago, negotiations were commenced by Governor Russwurm, which resulted in the purchase.

The Board have great pleasure in saying that an application which they made to the Navy Department, to have the harbor of Fishtown surveyed by the officers of the African squadron, was promptly acceded to, and orders have been despatched to Commodore Perry accordingly.

This harbor is celebrated upon the coast as one of the very best between the mouths of the Gambia and the Niger, and was all that was wanting to give to the Society a sea-coast line of unequalled commercial advantages.

In the establishment of the colony, it was to have been expected that the entire cost of its maintenance would fall for many years upon the State Society, and the act of the Legislature which made the state's appropriation to the colonization cause, anticipating this, authorized the agents to make the outlay necessary for the reception of emigrants and their support at the colony. In the course of years, however, the colonists have become permanently settled,—have accumulated property—have the comforts of life around them, and present the appearance of an organized and intelligent community. The time has, therefore, arrived when, in the opinion of the Board, they should, like other well regulated communities, *contribute* at least to the expenses of their government: and with a view to their doing this in the least onerous manner, the Board have recently adopted a tariff of duties on imports, which will go into operation about the first of April. The Board have fixed upon the uniform duty of ten per cent. upon the invoice cost of all articles, and in the ordinance upon the subject, have endeavoured to guard, as well as experience elsewhere has enabled them to do, against frauds upon the revenue. This tariff is but an experiment, whose operation will enable the Board, should modification become necessary, and a tariff of discriminating duties appear proper, to act with full knowledge hereafter in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of the colonists.

The duty here mentioned is to be paid by all articles imported into the colony, whether belonging to this Society, missionaries or others—the only exception being in favour of emigrants who, on their voyage out, are permitted to carry with them their property and land it in the colony free of duty. The tariff being moderate, and operating equally upon all, and the revenue derived from it being intended for use within the colony exclusively, the Board entertain no doubt but that it will be cheerfully borne by the citizens, and that it will, by lessening the amount of the Society's funds required for African expenses, enable the Society to act more efficiently on this side of the Atlantic in obtaining and forwarding emigrants.

The same ordinance which imposes the tariff, provides for an anchorage duty of eight cents per ton on all vessels trading with the colony, to be applied to the use of the light house, which it has been heretofore announced, the colonists, aided by contributions from masters of vessels, have erected on the Cape.

In the commencement of their operations, the State Society determined as far as practicable to control trade at the colony, so far as to confine it to the government factor, with a view to prevent a petty traffic between the colonists and the natives, which led to heart-burnings and ill-will among them, and which was calculated to do the equally great mischief of distracting the attention of the former from the agricultural pursuits upon which the colony was to be mainly dependent for its permanent prosperity.—The necessity of barter to procure the necessaries of life from the natives created a difficulty in carrying out the views of the Board, which it was hard to overcome, because it was impossible to say, whether the amount of trade goods kept on hand by a colonist was or was not necessary to enable him to supply the wants of his family; and the Board felt satisfied that their regulations were often in this manner evaded. To obviate this difficulty, it was determined to supply the colonists with a currency—and as a country which had no exports could not retain the precious metals within it—a paper currency, redeemable at the public or government store, and made intelligible to the natives by representations, upon the different denominations of notes, of articles corresponding with their value,—as a goat for a dollar, and so on,—a paper currency of this description was adopted, which answered the purpose admirably, found favour on all hands, and is still in use. Things went on in this way for some years, and the Board had the satisfaction of seeing the agriculture of the colony not only maintaining its position, but gradually advancing. As the colony grew in numbers, however, the wants of the community, the increase of trade with foreign vessels, and other circumstances, called for a relaxation of the regulations of the Board in the particular here mentioned, and as well to meet the exigency of the occasion, as to prevent the evasion of existing laws, the Board, in the tariff ordinance already mentioned, have authorized the governor to grant licenses for trade, at rates, which, while they will not deter those qualified to engage in it, will prevent its becoming, as it has done at the other colonies on the coast, a species of mania, destructive of the agricultural interests of the settlement.

The Board make this full and particular statement on this subject on account of the prominence that has heretofore always been given in their reports to the measures adopted by them, with a view to making the colony essentially an agricultural one—a policy by no means abandoned, and which it is believed the recent measure will not practically interfere with.

In their early reports, the Board of Managers dwelt much upon the evidence afforded by the returns of births and deaths, of the health of the colony. Its reputation in this particular has now been well established; and the Board are happy to know that even among the coloured people this has ceased to be the bug-bear which it once was. Experience has shown that Cape Palmas and its vicinity are in a very remarkable degree exempt from the sickness which prevails at other places on the coast; and the African fever is now admitted to be a disease which, under proper medical treatment and ordinary care, is perfectly under control.

The relations with the natives continue friendly. This has always been the case since the founding of the colony. They, or at least those in the more immediate vicinity of the colony, are gradually becoming influenced by the close proximity of the settlement. Their children enter into the families of the colonists,—conformity to the habits of civilization follows as

a matter of course,—and it is absolutely impossible to believe that the presence of the christian people, now gradually increasing in numbers, on the coast of Africa, between whom and the natives there are no barriers to amalgamation, will not operate as one of the most powerful missionary engines that has ever yet been imagined or put into use to bring a benighted land to a knowledge of the divine truths of Revelation. The operation may be slow, but the result is as certain as that day follows night, that the evangelization of heathen Africa will be one of the great and most glorious triumphs of African colonization. When that day of triumph comes, as come it must, all the strife of *coloured* agents and *white* missionaries, which it has been necessary in former reports to notice,—who was wrong or who right, will be forgotten, or seen in old records only, with wonder and astonishment that such things had been,—and the world will admit then the debt which is due to those who planned the scheme, which restores to the land from which their fathers came, the free coloured population of America.

At the last session of Congress a memorial from the American Colonization Society was presented and referred to the Committee of Commerce, of which Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, was chairman. The Report which he made, discussed at considerable length and with great ability, the relations of the colonies to the United States, both politically and in a commercial point of view, and the colony of this Society received favourable and gratifying notice. Most of the facts in regard to African trade, referred to by Mr. Kennedy, were furnished by Dr. Hall, the State Society's General Agent, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the Western Coast, had enabled him to accumulate a mass of information possessed, perhaps, by no other individual in this country. Along with Mr. Kennedy's Report there has been published an Appendix of documents relating to colonization from its commencement in this country up to the date of the Report: so that the whole "document" has placed within reach, all the facts and arguments that are known, and have at various times been urged in favour of African colonization. The value and importance of the Report, and the authenticity which its origin gives it, required the present notice.

In the course of the last year, it has come to the knowledge of the Board that the charge has been made by one of the missionaries who has resided for some years at Cape Palmas, that the influence of the colony was adverse to the welfare and improvement of the natives. That this should have been sanctioned by the respectable society to which the individual is attached, has been a subject of deep regret to the Board of Managers, and they can only attribute it to feelings, which the Board had hoped had ceased to exist, growing out of the differences to which it has been the unpleasant duty of the Board heretofore to allude. That the charge is true, no one, who has considered the evidence of years, gradually accumulating, from unprejudiced sources, to the contrary, can for a moment believe. The charge is absurd upon the face of it. The natives of Cape Palmas, before the colony was founded, were noted upon the western coast, for acts of violence and robbery. Vessels had been boarded, captured, run ashore and plundered, by them: and the place, instead of being resorted to, as it now is, by all vessels passing between the windward and leeward coasts, was carefully avoided. Few white men could be found who had ever landed there. In the early period of the colony, the merest and simplest justice could be obtained from the native king, only through his fears of the cannon of the Governor. But now how great the change! A community of christian people, seven hundred in number, has been established there. They have schools and churches. They are distinguished for order and attention to their religious duties. The habits of the natives have become modified by their influence. The advantages of civilization are made apparent to them. They place their

children in the families of the colonists, where, in a little while, and at their tender age, they become in fact civilized, and equally prepared, in many cases, with the children of the colonists themselves, to receive religious instruction at the hands of coloured christian ministers. The colonists may be, as most of them doubtless are, very ignorant; for before they left America they had few opportunities of acquiring knowledge: but this ignorance is far from being incompatible with true and fervent piety; and the Board have every reason to believe that there is not a community of the same population on this side of the Atlantic, whose churches number as many members, or which is more worthy of the character of a religious people. Is it to be believed, that these being the facts, the charge referred to can be true? And yet it would seem as though it were intended, at this late day, to get up an issue between the religious world and the Colonization Society, by inducing the former to believe that the native African was again, but in another shape, to be made the victim of the white man. To bear in silence an attack like this, would be to admit its justice: and therefore the present notice of it.

With the view of showing that there is at all events, some difference of opinion on the subject of colonization and the influence of the colonies upon the native Africans, the Board insert the following brief extract from an able and candid review of Mr. Kennedy's report, contained in the last No. of the Biblical Repertory, in which not only the system of colonization, but this society, its colony and its agent are referred to in the most gratifying terms.

"Though we have not had much agency in the colonization scheme, yet we have carefully examined its principles, and observed its progress, from the beginning, and are free to declare, that we believe it to be the most important enterprise, commenced in any part of the world, since we began life; and that the success which has attended it, considering the feebleness of the means and scantiness of the resources of the society, is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of the world. And believing, that it has had and still enjoys the smiles of heaven, we feel a strong confidence of its ultimate success. And, however extravagant the opinion may appear to many, we do firmly hope, that the whole of the African race, on this continent and the West India Islands, will, sooner or later, be transported to Africa; and that the little State of Liberia, will be the germ of a great and glorious republic, which will be the means of regenerating that dark and miserable continent. And that by means of these colonies, now in their infancy, the light of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ will be made to shine into the inmost recesses of her unknown regions, and into every dark corner of that immense country, now full of the habitations of cruelty."

It is with great satisfaction that the Board are able to announce that the Society's debt at this time is reduced to within one thousand dollars, which will be paid off within the current year. When it is recollected that this debt was, four years ago, as high as ten thousand dollars, and that during the time it has been in progress of reduction, the emigration to the colony has increased, the present state of things affords matter for congratulation. The Board are fully justified, therefore, in expressing the opinion, that never since the Society was founded have its affairs both in America and Africa presented a more favourable appearance.

In view of all that they have thus reported, the Board deem it their duty to express their profound acknowledgment of the Divine Mercy which has thus far prospered the undertaking in which they are engaged, giving power to weak hands and humble means to build up a christian nation on the continent of Africa.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President*.

BALANCE SHEET, 1843.

DR.		Maryland State Colonization Society.	CR.
Orion Expedition,	\$ 3,230 89	George Hoffman,	\$ 120 00
Rev. Wm. McKenny,	93 96	State Appropriation of 1827,	930 00
Lafayette Expedition,	245 70	John Hoffman,	100 00
Sarah and Priscilla Expedi.	661 26	State Colonization Tax,	5,467 13
Bourne Expedition,	1,096 07	Jacob Hiss,	21 00
American Board of Com'rs for		Steven Smith,	173 68
Foreign Missions,	1 45	Benjamin Alleyne,	14 95
African Civil List,	22,335 33	Colonial Currency,	1,400 00
Personal Property in Africa,	5,217 79	Thomas Gross,	5 00
Bills Receivable,	608 18	J. & J. Williams,	21 25
Peter Hoffman,	422 95	Charles, in Liberia,	20 00
Purchase of Territory in Af.	2,054 93	Columbia Expedition,	248 88
Colonial Store,	3,385 33	Samuel Bayard,	8 00
Brig Ann Expedition,	2,757 11½	John Boardley,	194 94
Expense of Emigrants in Af.	16,795 19	George R. McGill,	100 00
Public Improvements in Af.	19,177 96	John Easter of Jno.	12 19
Ex. of Agency House in Af.	2,247 29	Managers State Fund,	106,139 91
Contingent Expense in Af.	8,521 58	Rev. Ira A. Easter,	32 30
Harmony Expedition,	872 69½	David B. Smull,	48 77
Savings' Bank of Baltimore,	100 00	Dr. James Hall,	700 81
Fortune Expedition,	1,321 41	Cape Palmas Packet,	1,509 19
Financier Expedition,	620 98	Contributions,	18,245 36
Niobe Expedition, 1st,	1,120 00	Washington A. Page,	58 43
American Col. Society,	141 80	Thomas Wilson,	9 56
Ezekiel Harrington,	71 41	John W. Richardson,	8 53
Samuel Ford McGill,	1,155 24	John M. Roberts,	130 29
Baltimore Expedition,	88	Joseph Simms,	15 00
Prot. Ep. Board of Missions,	28 01	George C. Addison,	3 68
Military Stores in Africa,	1,709 52	Bills Payable,	6,178 31
Niobe Expedition, 2d,	2,654 89	Profit and Loss,	28,882 34
Rev. Thomas C. Thornton,	35 00		
Joshua Stewart,	25 00		
Dr. Robert McDowell,	105 00		
Oberon Expedition,	1,751 06		
Gov. Farm at Mt. Tubman,	2,443 28		
Rev. John H. Kennard,	583 58		
Martin & Mathers,	1 50		
Ladies' Society,	94 58		
Public Farm at Cape Palmas,	6,573 66		
Colonial School,	452 82		
Boxer Expedition,	599 37		
Discount and Interest,	629 23		
Trafalgar Expedition,	1,480 44		
Boston & Price,	4 00		
Contingent Expenses in Am.	1,230 12		
Paul F. Sansay,	15 00		
Brig Harriet Expedition,	3,798 91		
Rozell S. McGill,	50 00		
Globe Expedition,	5,810 83		
Rev. Samuel Davis,	136 05		
Rev. Amos Herring,	35 90		
New York Col. Society,	25		
John B. Russwurm,	5,853 69		
Collecting and outfit of Emi-			
grants,	6,748 53		
Robert Mickle, Treasurer,	30 01		
Colonial Agency,	2,158 26		
Latrobe Expedition,	3,531 03		
Home Expenses,	23,886 36		
Colonization Journal,	2,639 25		
Individual Accounts in Africa,	1,282 02		
	\$170,799 55		\$170,799 55

COLONIZATION JOURNAL, MARCH 26, 1844.

We have deferred the present number of our Journal to this late date in the hopes of being able to lay before our readers some authentic accounts from the colony; but have at last been disappointed. It will be perceived that the commander of our African squadron has settled that Bereby palaver in a summary way. There are not wanting, however, those who cry out, "shame on the officers of our gallant navy, to fire upon and destroy poor retreating savages!"—But all we ask is to have these same ci-divant philanthropists and non-resistants placed at the tender mercies of the Bereby or St. Andrew-Bay people. Let them just fancy themselves in place of the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Mary Carver*. If it is said that the guilty ones were not secured and punished—we reply, they were the aiders,—the abettors—the instigators. The capture of the *Mary Carver*, and murder of her crew by the Bereby people, was a declaration of war against peaceful commerce, entirely unprovoked, and they could be secured and punished in no other way.

We call the particular attention of our friends to the resolutions introduced into the House of Delegates, by Mr. Stewart from Dorchester county, and which received the unanimous sanction of that body. Herein are contained the principles and policy of the State of Maryland with regard to the subject of her coloured population, and they are the principles and policy which ought to direct and govern all the slaveholding states. Let them look to it, and remember that, IF THEY REPUDIATE ALL FOREIGN INFLUENCE OR INTERFERENCE—IF EXTRANEIOUS ACTION IS TO BE DEPRECATED—THEY MUST ACT FOR THEMSELVES.

There has recently been an organization of a Society in the District of Columbia, for "colonizing and civilizing Africa," in some degree connected with the American Colonization Society, the principles, proceedings and constitution of which, we give in our present number. It was our purpose at one time to state, so far as we were able, the circumstances which led to this movement, but we have finally come to the conclusion that it is none of our business, and that whatever we might say with regard thereto would be productive of no good, but might, perhaps, injure the feelings of many friends. The affair has, however, strengthened the convictions of those, as to the soundness of their policy, who, ten years since, took the ground that in demonstrating the practicability of founding settlements of free coloured people on the Coast of Africa, the American Colonization Society had fulfilled its destiny—that the system cannot be longer successfully prosecuted by voluntary contributions through the medium of *any general* organization—that independent state action, backed by state appropriations, is the only course that can guarantee the permanency and ultimate triumphant success of the colonization scheme.

Twenty negroes left this city, on Sunday, in the *Macedonian* for New Orleans, where they are to embark for Liberia. They were the slaves of Thomas Lindsay, Sen., late of St. Charles county, and manumitted by him on condition that they would go to Liberia. They were in charge of one of the executors of the estate.—*St. Louis Rep. March 12.*

SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE COLONIZATION AND CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

Several meetings of much interest have recently been held in this city by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of this District, in which the present state of the cause, and the measures demanded on the part of this Board for its advancement, have been with caution and deliberation considered. The whole subject was referred to a committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Berry, Knox, Laurie, Davis, and Harrison, who reported in favour of extending the influence and exertions of the Association abroad in the country, and of making known to the public extensively the views of the Society.

At a meeting of the Board on the 13th inst. present Messrs. Penrose, (President,) Laurie, Knox, Davis, Dayton, Knight, Rothwell, Butler, Berry, McVean, McKenney, Hyde, Ridgely, and Gurley, the following preamble and resolution, moved by Mr. Rothwell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this Board deeply regret the occurrence of the necessity which compelled the late Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to relinquish his connexion with that Society, and whereas this Board are fully persuaded that the long continued, efficient, and eminently successful efforts of Mr. Gurley in the cause of colonization have conferred on him an influence with this community and with the public at large, in relation to the subject, possessed by no other individual: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary, be and is authorized to collect money for this Society, and to take measures to advance the cause of African colonization.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board, held on the 20th inst. in the Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, the following gentlemen were present: Rev. Messrs. Harrison, Laurie, McVean, Davis, Knox, Berry, and Hawley, and Messrs. Rothwell, Knight, Dayton, Hyde, Gurley and Ingle. Sundry amendments to the Constitution were suggested by the Corresponding Secretary, and having, with some slight modifications, received the approbation of the Board, it was resolved that the President be requested to convene the Society on the 23d inst. submit the proposed amendments, and recommend their adoption. The Society assembled, accordingly, on the 23d inst. in the Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, when the alterations or amendments proposed were considered and discussed. The following is the present form of the Constitution as unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Society of the District of Columbia for the Colonization and Civilization of Africa.

Art. 2. The payment, annually, by an individual of any amount, shall constitute membership of this Society, and the payment of twenty dollars at one time, life membership.

Art. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, twenty-one Vice-Presidents, selected in equal numbers from Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and a Treasurer, to be annually elected, and to continue in office until their successors are appointed. Besides performing the duties implied in these offices, they shall constitute a Board of Managers—any five of whom shall form a quorum—to direct the affairs of the Society. The officers resident in each of the three cities of the District shall also have authority to organise themselves as a distinct Board for local purposes, and have the right to call public meetings and appoint collectors in their respective cities.

Art. 4. The Board of Managers shall meet at least quarterly, and at such other times as may be judged necessary, on a call of the President, and devise and execute the best measures in their power for promoting the cause of African colonization and civilization, and increasing the resources of the Society. They shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of seven members, including the Secretaries and Treasurer; to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number, and also to appoint Delegates annually to act as Directors in the Board of the American Colonization Society.

Art. 5. Any Society in the United States which shall contribute annually one hundred dollars to the Treasury of this Society, either in aid of the American Colonization Society, or the cause of African colonization or civilization by means to be chosen at the discretion of this Society, shall have the right to appoint annually a delegate to attend and vote at the meetings of the Society and Board of Managers; and any such Society, for each additional hundred dollars paid annually, the right of sending an additional delegate—and every individual paying annually not less than twenty-five dollars shall himself enjoy the rights of a delegate.

Art. 6. The funds of the Society, after defraying its expenses, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, or expended under the direction of this Board for the colonization upon the coast of Africa of free persons of color with their own consent, or for the civilization of Africa.

Art. 7. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in this District, at such place as the Board shall appoint, on the first Tuesday of January, when a report of its proceedings shall be presented, the officers of the Society elected, and any other business deemed necessary transacted.

Art. 8. Special meeting of this Society may be called by the President, or by any two of the managers, on giving notice of the time and place of such meetings by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington.

The following preamble and resolution, submitted by the Reverend Mr. McVean, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the plan of colonizing the people of color from this country on the continent of Africa, though commenced in weakness, yet in the course of twenty-five years, by the blessing of Almighty God upon the fostering care of wise and benevolent men, with the able, efficient, and persevering efforts of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, as an executive officer of the American Colonization Society for far the greater portion of its existence, has been eminently successful—the Colony of Liberia planted, its Government, based on the free principles of our own Republic, devised and matured, and which, from its importance, will doubtless at no distant day be recognised by civilized nations as an independent Government: and whereas, in consequence of restrictions placed upon his official relations, the late Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society felt compelled to resign his connexion with that institution: and whereas it is of the first importance that the services of Mr. Gurley should not be lost to the great cause of African colonization; Therefore,

Resolved, That, confiding in the eminent ability, zeal, and truly philanthropic and patriotic spirit of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, now the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, we invite and request him to devote the current year to the advancement of the cause of African colonization, and we cheerfully recommend him to the confidence and support of all its friends throughout the Union, and hereby express our hope that they will afford him every facility and assistance in his endeavors to place the cause on such a basis as

will henceforth secure to it not only more liberal aid from benevolent individuals, but the aid and support of the several State Governments and of the General Government.

The Board then proceeded to elect four gentlemen who should, with the secretaries and treasurer, constitute the executive committee. That committee is composed of the following individuals:

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

Rev. JAMES McVEAN,

Rev. CHARLES B. DANA,

A. O. DAYTON, Esq.

R. R. GURLEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

J. P. INGLE, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*

JAMES ADAMS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

On motion of Rev. James McVean,

Resolved, That as the Rev. Mr. Gurley proposes to visit several of the States of this Union for the objects expressed in the Constitution of this Society, and to co-operate as it may be desired with societies in the several States for the same objects, and as such societies and many individuals may contribute in aid of the cause through this Society, this Board pledges itself to appropriate all funds paid into its treasury for the objects specified in the Constitution of the Society, or according to the directions of the donors.

The following resolutions offered by the Corresponding Secretary were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is of the greatest importance that the magnitude and beneficence of the scheme of African colonization, and the true condition and prospects of the Colony of Liberia, should be made known to the whole American people, and the necessity of immediate, united, and liberal efforts to enlarge the territory and ensure the permanency and growth of that colony as an independent, republican, and Christian commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and present at an early day a memorial to both Houses of Congress, inviting them to adopt such measures as they may judge most expedient to enable the Colony of Liberia to obtain exclusive jurisdiction over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, as an end highly conducive to the interests of American commerce and to the overthrow of the African slave trade.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to represent to State and other Colonization Societies throughout the country the views of this Board, and to invite them to co-operate in applications for the preceding objects to the Congress of the United States, and for the advancement of the cause of African colonization to their respective State Legislatures.

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Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

JOHN P. INGLE, Esq. *Recording Secretary.*

JAMES ADAMS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

INTERESTING FROM AFRICA—FIGHT BETWEEN THE U. S. SQUADRON
AND THE NATIVES.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has the following late news from the coast of Africa, including interesting accounts of the doings of the U. S. squadron, under the command of Com. Perry—furnished by an officer of the U. S. ship *Saratoga*, who had reached that city in a vessel from Madeira.

On the 4th December last, three vessels of the Squadron, the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, Commodore Perry, sloop *Saratoga*, Commander Tatnall, and sloop *Decatur*, Commander Abbott, met at Monrovia, and after taking the Governor of Monrovia on board, sailed down the coast with the intention of ascertaining and punishing the particular tribe of Africans, who about two years ago murdered the captain and crew of the schr. *Mary Carver*.

On the 12th, about sixty or eighty miles below Cape Palmas, the vessels came to anchor, about a mile off a town situated in the District known as Bereby—the cables having springs upon them. As soon as the vessels hove to, a white flag was raised upon the shore, and the day following the officers and crews of the vessels to the number of about five hundred, all fully armed, landed in boats. A rude Council House was erected upon the beach, and soon after it was completed the African King and his Interpreter came down, attended by a number of his people all armed.

A *palaver* was held, but the answers requested by Com. Perry were not given, and the whole conversation very unsatisfactory. The Commodore continuing to press close upon the King his questions concerning the fate of the *Mary Carver* and her crew, the King, the Interpreter and the African people, turned and ran towards a neighboring jungle, but before the King had traversed twenty yards, a volley from the American Sailors instantly killed both him, the Interpreter and others of the fugitives.

The natives were armed with good English muskets, and loaded them with copper slugs, nails and any other missile they could force into the barrel of the weapon.

The people of the town itself, immediately took to the jungle, after the retreat of those who had attended the King, and continued for an hour firing from it upon the Americans, who returned their volleys with interest, and finally advanced upon the town itself, forcing the strong picket fence by which it was surrounded, burnt it to ashes, destroyed the canoes and then returned to their ships, from which during the continuance of the fight, shells had constantly been thrown into the jungle. The natives had evidently been prepared for battle, for all their women and children had been removed from the town.

On the 12th, the boats' crews landed about six miles further down the coast, but while approaching the shore, were frequently fired upon by the natives.—After landing, *five* more towns were burnt to ashes, upwards of one hundred canoes destroyed, and other damage inflicted. In one of these towns the Register of the *Mary Carver*, a private letter of the Captain of that vessel, and several other papers were found—thus clearly proving that punishment was being inflicted in the right quarter.

After the destruction of these towns, the boats returned to the ships and sail was made, about eight miles further down, the white flag being hoisted. A treaty of peace was made with a tribe at this place, and information gained that at least fifty of the natives in the towns above had been killed.

Several of the American Sailors were badly wounded, but none killed.

A disturbance which had arisen at Cape Palmas, also, was settled by Com. Perry. A part of the settlement at Cape Palmas is upon the extreme point of the Cape, and the other part about a mile inland. Between the two is an African settlement, the King of which has forbidden any communication or

trade between the two parts of the Cape settlement, unless a certain price was paid to him for his rice. After remaining here for two days, the vessels again made sail for Monrovia.

The *Saratoga* sailed from Monrovia on the 6th Jan. for Madeira, where she arrived on the 20th, and sailed again for the Coast on the 26th. Just before she left Monrovia, information was received of the death of the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, one of the Missionaries stationed about fifty miles below that Colony.

The Barque *Roderick Dhu*, arrived at Monrovia from Providence, R. I., about a month before the *Saratoga* sailed.

The U. S. brig *Porpoise* was upon the coast at the same time, and had gone to the windward for supplies.

Midshipman Law, of the Frigate *Macedonian*, returned to this country in the barque *Backus*, along with Lieutenant Ferris, our informant. The health of the squadron was represented as being good.

(From the African Repository, of the present month.)

A CALL TO THE DEVOTED FRIENDS OF COLONIZATION.

To found a colony on a distant and unfrequented shore, in the midst of a barbarous people, was a bold experiment; but its success has been triumphant. The blessings which it has already conferred, and the far more extended blessings which it promises, fully prove the wisdom of those who planned, and the perseverance of those who have conducted the enterprise.

But it is not now in a situation to be abandoned. The work is merely begun. That which has been done in the *past*, only shows what may be accomplished in the *future*, and urges its prosecution with increased energy and enlarged resources. It is true there is established in that dark quarter of the globe a free Republic, an Asylum to which the scattered and despoiled children of Africa may return. But AFRICA is not yet enlightened! Her barbarous and enslaved population is not yet changed into an educated and Christian community. The coloured people of this country are not yet separated from among the white race, where they are deprived of the social and civil privileges necessary to their elevation! They are not yet established in that land of their fathers, "where all circumstances favor their elevation, and all motives stir them to duty."

Why then have many of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS failed to send in their contributions? They surely do not imagine that this work can be carried on without their aid? In years that are past, when they paid their subscriptions, promptly, we were unable to do all that the cause demanded. Now the work has increased on our hands. We have laid our plans calculating upon the payment of their subscriptions. Do they know, *can* they know, how much we are embarrassed by their *delay*? Nearly two months of the present year are now gone. We are obliged to fit out an expedition from NEW ORLEANS immediately with about 80 emigrants, who are under the necessity of leaving the country speedily. When our friends understand this, they surely will not longer forget their obligations in the matter.

We will therefore consider it a special favour if those who have pledged us five, ten, fifty, or a hundred dollars annually, will remit us by mail the amount now due, and not wait to be called upon by an agent.

We have many other patrons, who have not given any formal pledge to contribute a certain amount annually, but who are always ready to give liberally when applied to by an agent. To all such we wish to say, no stronger plea can be made to you than that we now bring—no louder call can you ever hear. The necessity which compels us to make this public appeal is urgent and pinching in the extreme. We are earnestly called upon

to *enlarge* our operations both in this country and in the colony. But if we experience any falling off from the receipts of the last year, (as we in common with the other benevolent societies fear) our scale of action must be *reduced*, and the cause suffer irreparable loss. Such of our friends therefore as are deeply interested in the cause will allow us to approach them with earnestness, with fidelity, and with facts, and lay on their consciences and on their hearts the present pressing claims of this society. They have helped us on former occasions. Will they fail us now? *Have they done all they can for this cause?* While others are cold and selfish, they whose consciences are quick, whose feelings are alive, and who tenderly sympathize with the perishing, must come forward and *double* their contributions in order to supply the deficiency caused by the backwardness of others. To them we say, emphatically, send us, by mail, your five dollars, or your hundred dollars, or whatever the amount may be, *but send it speedily!* We present you in this cause a claim upon your highest and most liberal regards. You may now redeem some poor African from his degradation, and restore him to his father-land! You may thus kindle a light of civilization, of liberty and of religion on the hills or amid the vallies of Africa which shall never go out. You may lay up thus for yourself a treasure which shall never rust, which shall enlarge and accumulate forever and gather its interest in a nation redeemed from oppression, and beautified with the garments of salvation! "What thou dost," then, "do quickly and with all thy might."

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

W. McLAIN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 13 Feb. 1844.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES—

MARCH 8, 1844.

Mr. Stewart submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the establishment of the Federal Constitution was the result of a compact between the states, that in the formation of this compact, diversified and apparent conflicting interests were involved—that the parties to the said compact, after long but patriotic deliberation, endeavoured to harmonize these various interests—that amongst other difficult questions adjusted, not one was attended with more embarrassment in its satisfactory settlement, than the question arising from the peculiar institutions of the southern states, in relation to slavery, that after patient and patriotic examination, this question was happily compromised upon a fair and equitable basis. That this adjustment of a distracting question, upon high and solemn consideration by the patriots of the revolution, ought not to be disturbed, but held inviolably sacred and forever settled. That its renewal can lead to no beneficial results, either politically or morally, but must be attended with consequences, which no human eye can foresee and fatally involving, probably the lives and liberties of the good people of these United States, and convulsing the very elements of our existing happy Union.

Resolved, That the state of Maryland having within her limits a large portion of the peculiar population, recognized by said compact, as under her exclusive control, has, upon the most elevated principles of enlightened humanity, endeavoured by her policy towards this class, so to regulate it, as to ameliorate its condition and make it subservient to the most practicable well-being of the entire community, and under which that class may enjoy as much comfort, as ordinarily falls to the lot of mortals, and also by her system of colonization, to afford to such as choose to avail themselves of

her liberality, an opportunity to be settled in a country congenial to their existence as a free and independent people. That whilst the state is not convinced, that this class is not now in that state of inevitable vassalage, providentially ordained for their own, as well as for the happiness of others, yet in a spirit of just deference to the conscientious views of some of her people, although her financial exigencies are urgent, she has imposed and does now impose, upon her citizens a considerable tax, to aid in transporting to Africa, such as may be willing to make the experiment of self-government. That acting upon the benevolent principles towards this class of people, Maryland cannot but be mortified to find some of her sister states arrogating to themselves supremacy of morals and more enlightened policy without deference to the different views of others, adopting a course of conduct which cannot but be productive of the most lamentable consequence.

Resolved, That congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such states are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution. That all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce congress to interfere with subjects of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts by the recent action adopted upon this subject, has, in an organized form, placed herself in the opinion of this General Assembly, in an attitude well calculated to disturb the compromises of the constitution, and to encourage the fanatical crusade against the rights of their southern brethren, and well adapted to create serious apprehensions as to the perpetuity of our glorious Union. The course of that great state, in her legislative capacity, we cannot but consider as highly disloyal to the constitutional integrity of the federal compact, and under all the circumstances displaying very bad faith to her sister states, whose peculiar institutions differ from hers. That in a spirit of fraternal respect we invoke from the patriotic sons of that ancient commonwealth a reconsideration of their aforesaid action, and beseech them as they regard the holy connection of the states, not to persist in their efforts to open again this vexed question, which in its renewed agitation, must terminate in a state of things which all friends of the constitutional union, as it is, would seriously deplore. That we call upon them, in the spirit which dictated its formation, to pause in their career of proposed innovation.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

Resolved, That the governor of this state cause to be transmitted a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress and to the governors of the several states of the Union, with a request that they will cause the same to be laid before the respective legislatures thereof.

Which was read the first and by a special order the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The Norfolk Beacon publishes the following extract of a letter, dated

U. S. SHIP DECATUR, }
Off Cape Palmas, Dec. 21st, 1843. }

"Our ship's company saved an American missionary and his wife from being murdered at a place called Cavally, which is twenty miles south of Cape Palmas. Capt. Abbott vacated his cabin for their use. We left them at Palmas. His name is John Payne, a Presbyterian, I believe."

The above short extract contains all the information we have been able to obtain with regard to Mr. Payne's leaving Cavally. It may be a matter of astonishment to those who only know Mr. Payne and his amiable lady, (and the natives of Half Cavally through their favourable reports,) that any causes should lead to threats or manifestations of violence towards them by these *kind, unoffending people*. But with us it is far otherwise. We only wonder that they have maintained their post so long. We should think that the death of Mr. Minor, which is clearly attributable to the lack of the comforts that the colony afforded—the sacrifice of the lives of the whole Kroo missionaries, and the driving in of Mr. Payne and family, would begin to open the eyes of the Missionary Boards as to the expediency of going "beyond the influence of the colonies."

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS—SINCE OUR LAST.

Hon. John Purviance, \$5 00	Norris & Beatty, \$5 00
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